

Libya-Egypt ties threatened

TRIPOLI, July 24 (R). — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi has threatened to sever relations with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on September 1, the official Libyan news agency Arna said today. It quoted Colonel Qadhafi as referring to "personal insults" from Mr. Sadat.

After three years of silence, Colonel Qadhafi said, his turn to reply would come during celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1969 Libyan revolution on September 1.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Hussein, Alya return home to holy day celebrations



WELCOME HOME — H.M. King Hussein is greeted at Amman airport Saturday by the new Information Minister, Adnan Abu Odeh. (NA photo).

AMMAN, [JNA]. — Their Royal Majesties King Hussein and Queen Alya returned here Friday noon at the end of a private visit to Iran which lasted several days.

They were welcomed at Amman airport by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat, Princes Abdullah and Faisal, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, the Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and the Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zeid.

Present also at the airport were the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sherif Zeid Ibn Shaker and his wife, Chief Justice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh and a number of ministers and high government and military officials.

The Iranian ambassador to Jordan and his wife were also present at the airport to welcome their Royal Majesties.

The Minister of the Royal Court, Amer Khammash, also returned with the King and Queen.

King Hussein later received cables of congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the Isra and Mi'raj (Prophet Mohammad's ascent) anniversary from top officials of the government, army and public security. Cables were also sent by religious leaders, representatives of official and public institutions, the administrative governors, mayors, trade union leaders, top tribal leaders, refugees in camps and other sectors of the citizenry throughout the Kingdom.

Her Majesty Queen Alya, Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Mohammed also received cables of felicitations on the occasion.

The Ministry of Wakf and Islamic Affairs held a religious celebration at the Al Hussein Mosque in Amman Friday on the anniversary of the ascent.

Speakers at the celebration were Dr. Ibrahim Zeid Kilany, Sheikh Mohammed Abu Shakra and Sheikh Abdul Baki Jamou, who called for the liberation of Al Aqsa Mosque from Zionist occupation and paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Arabs on the occupied West Bank.

The speakers dealt with the spiritual and cultural values of the anniversary and the lessons to be learned from such occasions. Similar celebrations were held throughout the kingdom on the holy occasion.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran greets King Hussein upon the King's return here Monday. (JNA photo).

200 face trial next week over Sudan coup attempt

KHARTOUM, July 24, (R). — Two hundred people will go on trial next week on charges of taking part in an attempted coup against Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry earlier this month, the official newspaper Al Sahafa reported today.

It said two state security tribunals composed of army and police officers will try the accused on charges of waging war against Sudan and fighting the Nimeiry regime. They face death penalty if convicted.

Sudan has accused Libya of engineering the abortive coup and training mercenaries to try to overthrow president Nimeiry. Libya strongly denies the accusation.

Al Sahafa did not say whether the 200 defendants would be the only alleged rebels to face trial. Lawyers have been assigned to defend them, it said.

Officials had announced earlier that 700 people involved in the attempted coup were killed in the fighting that followed.

Meanwhile, Libya's official news agency Arna today rejected the accusation that was made by both Presidents Nimeiry of Sudan and Sadat of Egypt that Libya was behind the Sudanese coup attempt.

The news agency attacked President Sadat's latest speech in which the accusation had been reiterated.

Arna said there was a conspiracy by Sadat and Nimeiry against Libya. Of Sadat it said that in his speech he was "begging openly and shamefully for the participation of other countries in the campaign of hatred and aggression against Libya."

Of Nimeiry the agency said that he had acted "on instructions from Sadat in accusing Libya" of masterminding the coup attempt.

Arab League envoy announces yet another ceasefire in Lebanon



MEN OF GOOD DEEDS — Red Cross rep. Jean Hoeffler (left) and Arab League envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi confer in Beirut Friday in their attempt to arrange an evacuation of injured people from the Tal Al Zaatar camp. (AP wirephoto).

Qadhafi: Hijacking is an act of banditry

HAMBURG, July 24 (AFP). — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi today attacked the hijack and sabotage of civilian planes, and the blackmail of civilians, as "acts of bandits and crimes."

In an interview published in the West German weekly Der Spiegel, President Qadhafi added that he did not consider such acts as "acts of liberation."

President Qadhafi, accused in some recent Western reports of having backed international "terrorism," also said he had "no relation" with the West German extreme leftist Baader-Meinhof group, and did not support it either morally or materially.

Condemning as an "act of piracy" the guerrilla attack last December on the Vienna headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he added that it was only after the attack that he first heard the name of "Carlos," the legendary international guerrilla.

"I do not know him, and I do not even know what country he comes from," President Qadhafi, said.

Greece watches as Sismik 1 starts mission

ATHENS, July 24, (R). — The Greek navy kept a strong and close watch today on movements of the Turkish ship Sismik 1 sent to search for oil by seismic soundings in the disputed waters of the Aegean.

The ship was reported today to have begun its move towards the disputed area but is evidently making slow progress.

It left Istanbul yesterday and had been expected to enter the Aegean from the Dardanelles early today but by late afternoon reporters at the southern mouth of the Dardanelles had still not sighted it.

Despite increased tension between Greece and Turkey over the voyage of the vessel, its mission does not seem to have caused undue concern among the Greek people.

Political and military leaders met in Athens to consider reports from naval units shadowing the Sismik 1.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis presided over a meeting of the inner cabinet which includes senior ministers, Defence Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsas briefed the meeting on the latest developments.

Military leaders and Foreign Minister Demetrios Bitsios met earlier at the foreign ministry.

The dispute between Greece and Turkey, both NATO allies but traditional enemies, developed after Greece discovered oil off the island of Thassos in 1973.

Both countries, already at odds over Cyprus, have since laid claims in the eastern Aegean where each says it has a continental shelf.

The two countries had decided to refer the Aegean issue to the International Court at the Hague but have so far failed to draw up the necessary terms of reference. Though they have agreed to meet for a third time in the autumn,

the mission of the Sismik has brought the whole issue to a climax. Observers believe that the chances of a confrontation depend on just where the ship takes seismic soundings and whether Greece feels its interests are threatened.

Both countries placed their armed forces in an increased state of readiness and Turkey warned Greece that any interference would be repaid in kind.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel yesterday reiterated that "Turkey has rights over the Aegean and has no intention of giving them up."

Turkish Energy Minister Selahattin Kilic, striking a conciliatory note at a ceremony marking the ship's departure, said: "Our aim is to have friendly relations with all our neighbours. We have always respected the rights of others."

[Continued on page 6]

Soares government meets to draw up its programme



HISTORY IN THE MAKING — Mario Soares (left) makes his speech following his swearing-in ceremony by Portuguese President Eanes (right) in Lisbon Friday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

LISBON, July 24, (R). — Portugal's new Socialist government met today to draw up a policy programme with economic recovery topping the agenda.

Prime Minister Mario Soares said after his 17-man cabinet, which includes independents and military officers, was sworn in yesterday, that only hard work can save Portugal.

His minority government based on the 107 deputies the Socialists gained in last April's general election to the 263-seat National Assembly has 10 days to present its programme.

Dr. Soares said the aims of his administration would be to achieve economic recuperation, defend the gains of two years of Marxist revolution, but to reassure private investors that no new nationalisations would be carried out.

"Economy, administrative austerity and the struggle against corruption are the true national imperatives," Dr. Soares said in his inaugural speech.

His programme is virtually assured of passage through the assembly as the Conservative Centre Democrats, with 42 seats, have pledged not to vote against it.

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If the Socialist policy does not win an absolute majority, Dr. Soares' cabinet will be doomed.

The Communist Party — holding 40 seats — has vowed to fight the Socialist government after failing to lure them into a popular front coalition, but this will probably give Dr. Soares' party passive support from the Centre Popular Democrats with 73 seats.

There were some doubts that the ministers taking key economic portfolios in Dr. Soares' cabinet would be capable of tackling the huge financial problems facing the country.

Most of those named occupied junior ministerial posts in previous provisional governments and are loyal to the Socialist cause.

[Continued on page 6]

Key Viking soil tests hang in the balance

SASADENA, July 24 (R). — Space scientists today planned to send a signal to try to free the Viking I from a jammed soil sampler arm and save the mission's search for life on Mars.

The ten-foot-long arm jammed Thursday after it had been partially extended to remove the probe's cover from its scooping mechanism.

Unless it can be made to function again the little Viking, sitting

on a rock-strewn depression in the northern hemisphere of Mars, will not be able to perform its keenly awaited tests to see if microscopic organisms exist in the red Mars soil.

The 545-kilo lander made a flawless touchdown on Mars last Tuesday. But it has been plagued with communications and equipment problems over the past two days.

Rendering the task of repairing the faults more difficult is the

fact that the spacecraft is 210 million miles away, and instruction to its computer takes 18 minutes to get there. It is in touch by radio less than half the day and its radios are not working particularly well.

Apart from the jammed soil scoop, it has a radio transmitter functioning on reduced power; one of its two receivers is working badly and its seismometer for testing for "marsquakes" is out of action.

[Continued on page 6]

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Seek to succeed

An important series of meetings in Paris has come to a grinding halt this week with the news that the 27-nation Conference on International Economic Cooperation (north-south dialogue) has ended its latest sessions without being able to come up with specific goals for its four study commissions.

The four commissions — on energy, raw materials, development aid and finance — will now suspend their work until the scheduled September meeting, just three months before the full conference is supposed to end with a ministerial meeting in December.

The north-south dialogue has been a precarious beast, at once ambitious and manageable. Its 27 participants are a representative cross-section of the non-communist industrial world, the oil-producing nations and their non-oil producing colleagues in the Third World. It was a positive sign last year when the number of participants was whittled down to 27, and it was a similarly optimistic gesture when the Americans paved the way for the conference with their belated if reluctant agreement to discuss the full range of international economic questions, as has been embodied in the four commissions.

The American strategy had been to seek an international conference to discuss oil and energy matters only, but the insistence of the OPEC states, as spokesmen for the Third World, brought about the enlarged agenda. What made the task manageable was the reasonable number of participants, their representative nature and the neat division of labour into the four commissions. The great unknown had been, and remains, the collective will of the world's non-communist nations to establish global mechanisms and systems of trade and aid that would bring about the more equitable international economic order sought by the Third World and the more stable one sought by the industrial states.

The fact remains that the western industrial states have been dragged into the conference feet first, kicking and screaming that they don't want to talk about anything besides oil prices and guaranteed energy supplies. This simply means they would like to set up mechanisms to assure themselves of cheap oil, and plenty of it. It is an approach that is narrow, selfish and short-sighted, and is very much the direct but self-centred result of the shock of the 1973 Arab oil embargo and production slowdown.

It has also been apparent that the OPEC states are conscious of the need for significant cooperation in international economic affairs, cognizant as they are of their deep dependence on the industrial nations for capital goods required for development. The last two oil price freezes by OPEC must be seen very much as a sign of OPEC's good intentions. The Western states have repeatedly raised alarmist noises about how an oil price increase would nip the international economic recovery in the bud. The OPEC states, representing the spirit of the Third World, accepted this plea in part and did not raise oil prices. This came last time at Bali last month, at a time when the UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi was hanging in the balance, and it came as a timely gesture of the developing nations' desire to cooperate with the industrial world in fostering economic stability. The Third World is still waiting for the industrialised nations to return the gesture.

The breakdown of the Paris talks this week is a bad sign. The north-south dialogue may be trying to do too much, but a measure of success can still be snatched from the jaws of defeat by pinpointing one's objectives more precisely and lowering one's immediate sights. One could, for example, set aside for the moment the thorny issues of Third World debt rescheduling and repayment in the interest of agreeing on something like development aid commitments from the industrial states, or mechanisms for the orderly transfer of technology to the Third World. This is a situation where a step-by-step approach makes sense.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Friday expressed a certain measure of optimism over several moves in Damascus and Beirut that might lead to the easing of the tense situation in Lebanon.

The paper refers to the current exploratory talks in Damascus between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to an expected meeting in Beirut between two opposing Lebanese leaders, Kamal Jumblatt and Pierre Gemayel and to endeavours by the Arab League's political adviser Dr. Al Kholi for the enlargement of the buffer zone in Beirut now manned by the Arab peace-keeping force, in the hope that this might afford further opportunities for peaceful approaches.

The paper says all these moves should be encouraged by the Arab parties concerned, and warns against any attempts to put spokes inside the wheels in order to keep the Lebanese crisis rotating in a vicious circle.

Al Sbaab refers to persistent Israeli allegations about Lebanese people fleeing from the civil war in their country and taking refuge in Israel, where field hospitals were erected near the Lebanese border to receive and tend to these people.

The paper points out that these reports, which came only from

Israeli sources, could not be confirmed by any world news agency. It is a kind of Israeli psychological warfare. The Israeli news campaign has two aims: to allude to the possibility of co-existence between the Arabs and the Zionist invaders, and to stamp down the stigma of racism for which the Zionist movement was condemned by the highest world organisation, the United Nations General Assembly.

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Minister Barakat explains goals, projects Tourism Day focuses Jordanians' attention on their country's national heritage

By Lina Gress
Special to the Jordan Times

The annual celebration of Jordan's Tourism Day on July 25, reminds us of the touristic responsibility of the Jordanian citizen and the new development plans envisaged for historical and touristic sites by which Jordan is to become the centre for touristic traffic in the Middle East.

The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Gbaleb Barakat, in an interview to Jordan Times said: "We try on Jordan's Tourism Day which is celebrated amidst festivities throughout the country, to make Jordanian public and private institutions aware of the importance of tourism with a view of ensuring that all visitors return to their homes with a favourable impression of the country and its people."

"An invaluable experience is often gained when tourists meet with Jordanian citizens; and towards that end, the Jordao Society of the Friends of the Tourist was formed."

The Society in conjunction with the public relations department of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities arranges for tourists to meet with Jordanian families."

Another aim of Jordan's Tourism Day is to encourage domestic tourism by acquainting Jordanians with their historical and cultural heritage.

Although the service installations in different districts are not yet completed, domestic tourism is being activated with more and more Jordanians being seen visiting and enjoying historical sites, Minister Barakat added.

Development Projects

Within the framework of the expansion and embellishment plans for Jerash and Petra, the World Bank through its subsidiary, the International Development Association (IDA) is to provide a \$6 million loan to the Ministry of Tourism, to be added to another \$6 million to be contributed by the Jordanian government, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities explained.

Jerash is to have a "sound and light" show and a 400-seat restaurant; while a 76-room hotel, a swimming pool, a large restaurant in addition to other municipal facilities will soon be constructed in Petra.

As to sea resorts and the exploitation of thermal waters in Jordan, Minister Barakat said:

Concerning the Ma'in Mineral Hot Water Springs the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities concluded an agreement with a Swiss firm for the preparation of a master plan for the "Zerqa-Ma'in Spa."

It is envisaged that the J.D. 100,000 project will have a 50-room treatment centre with the necessary curative pools and a number of 100-room hotels of various categories in addition to a provision for building chalets in the future.

Furthermore, a factory for bottling mineral water would be established.

Camping space will also be provided for tourists who usually prefer to pitch their tents on site.

The second thermal resort in Jordan "Hammeh" is presently run by a private company; both the Ministries of Industry & Commerce and Tourism & Antiquities are cooperating to upgrade the installations on the site.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	596.0	602.0
French franc :	68.1	68.4
Swiss franc :	134.1	134.5
German mark :	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar :	936.5	941.2
Syrian pound :	79.3	82.2
Egyptian pound :	477.0	487.0
Lebanese pound :	102.0	103.1
U.A.E. dirham :	83.6	84.0

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Minister Barakat stated that the first step taken to masterplan the area and secure the necessary installations for a proper spa, was to increase the company's capital from J.D.65,000 to J.D. 1 million.

Due to the proximity of Al-Azrak to the desert castles, in addition to itself, (Al-Azrak) being an oasis with marshes and pools as well as a migratory birds sanctuary and a game-bunting area, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is cooperating with the Ministry of Public Works for the opening of new roads. Furthermore a 100-room hotel is to be inaugurated in Al Azrak soon, Minister Barakat said.

A whole new world of recreation, entertainment and water sports providing a new vacation experience with exciting activities and attractions is envisioned for the northern coast of Aqaba, Mr. Barakat declared.

In the area allocated for this \$150 million project, a lagoon 3 km long and 2 km wide will be dug to provide a coast on the banks of which will be built four large hotels, 600 villas and 1000 apartments in addition to the amusement installations that will feature a wide variety of land and water recreation sports.

The winter resort of Aqaba, already famous for its luke-warm crystal clear waters, its coral and underwater scenery, its scuba-diving and water skiing seems to be the ideal location for such a recreational project. Furthermore, Aqaba is not far from Petra and other historic sites in addition to being itself a fast-growing sea-port and trade centre of easy access.

It is expected that the would-be recreation and entertainment project will attract a large number of Arab and foreign visitors thus making out of Aqaba a rendezvous for fun lovers, archaeologists and tourists of all kinds.

Minister Barakat further said that the feasibility study currently conducted by a Canadian firm will be completed within three months.

It is also expected that the Canadian government will provide a long-term loan for the implementation of the recreation and entertainment centre in Aqaba.

Touristic facilities offered

On the Ministry's efforts to bring touristic sites within reach to everyone, through organised tours Mr. Barakat said.

"Local travel agencies have some tours which they conduct on a regular basis often by using taxis;

but we are planning to request the Jordan Express Travel Company to start a regular tours programme within the coming months.

I feel that with increased touristic traffic, the time is now ripe to start such an initiative at least between Amman, Petra and Aqaba."

Minister Barakat explained that the present shortage in hotel accommodation will be overcome by 1980 when hotel capacity is expected to double.

The Amman Holiday Inn which is now under construction, will have its 263 rooms ready by the summer of 1977; while on the other hand, the Hotels and Rest Houses Corporation will soon start the building of a 300-room four-star hotel in Amman, due to be completed by the end of 1977.

Meanwhile, the Arab International Hotels Company which was recently founded with a J.D.3 million capital has finalised negotiations with Marriott Company to manage a 400-room five-star hotel in Amman.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in collaboration with the Royal Jordanian Airlines and the Jordan Society of Travel Agents organises training courses as well as refresher courses to guides, hotel personnel, tourist police, and the personnel of tourism and travel agencies.

Minister Barakat stressed the importance of the Hotel Training Centre which was opened early this year to cope with the increased demand in that field.

Minister Barakat lauded the initiative taken by the YWCA in organising a guides-training course, the first of its kind in Jordan. The 15 girl-guides who graduated were offered licences to practice.

Jordanian tourism is being promoted abroad through the information media. However, the 1975 statistics showed that among the total influx of tourists to Jordan, 63 per cent were from Arab countries while 27 per cent were non-Arab visitors from Middle Eastern and Asian countries and the remainder from European, American and other countries.

Having outlined the development plans for tourism in Jordan, Minister Barakat expressed the hope that Jordan's Tourism Day will enlighten the Jordanian citizens and keep them aware of touristic activities in their country.

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6:00 Quran	9:30 Wrestling
6:15 Cartoons	
6:30 Apple's way	Channel 6 :
8:00 News in Arabic	7:30 News in Hebrew
	7:45 Varieties
	8:30 Feature film
Channel 3 :	10:00 News in English
7:30 Reportage	10:15 Cont. of feature film

Amman Airport

Departures :	Arrivals :
7:50 Aqaba	9:20 Dubai, Abu-Dhabi
10:30 Rome	9:30 Aqaba
11:00 Cairo	10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)	11:30 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Cairo (EA)	12:20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)
12:35 London (BA)	14:35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
12:40 Larnaca, Athens	15:05 Aqaba (SA)
13:00 Aqaba (SA)	
13:45 Damascus (SA)	16:20 Riyadh (SAA)
15:45 Doha, Dubai (GA)	17:30 Cairo
17:45 Riyadh (SAA)	17:40 Paris
19:00 Abu-Dhabi, Dubai	18:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
20:00 Bahrain, Bangkok	
20:30 Kuwait	18:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
21:00 Jeddah	19:00 London
21:30 Tehran	19:00 Rome
22:00 Baghdad	20:00 Athens, Larnaca

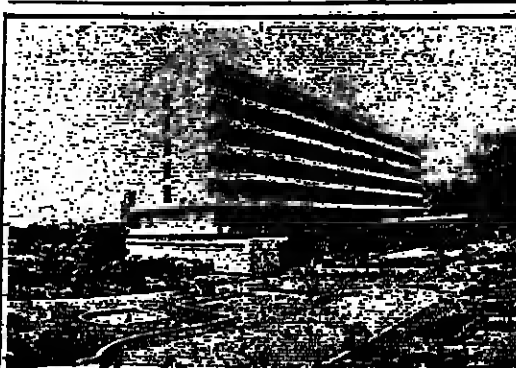
In conclusion, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities said that to celebrate Jordan's Tourism Day an air-show will be performed by the Royal Aviation Academy while boy scouts and girl guides will march in the streets of the capital. The Armed Forces orchestra will perform a tattoo at the Al Hussein Youth City Stadium.

Jerash, Ma'an, Kerak and other Jordanian cities will have also musical performances and folkloric dances on their historical sites while in Aqaba a water skiing festival will be the focus of attention.

Touristic displays organised throughout the country, painting exhibits and visits to museums additional activities offered to tourists.

As for tourists staying at houses and hotels run by the Hotels and Rest Houses Corporation they will benefit from a 25 per cent reduction on that day.

Furthermore, on Jordan's Tourism Day a touristic souvenir emblem will be stamped on all incoming and outgoing mail thus calling the occasion to other parts of the world.



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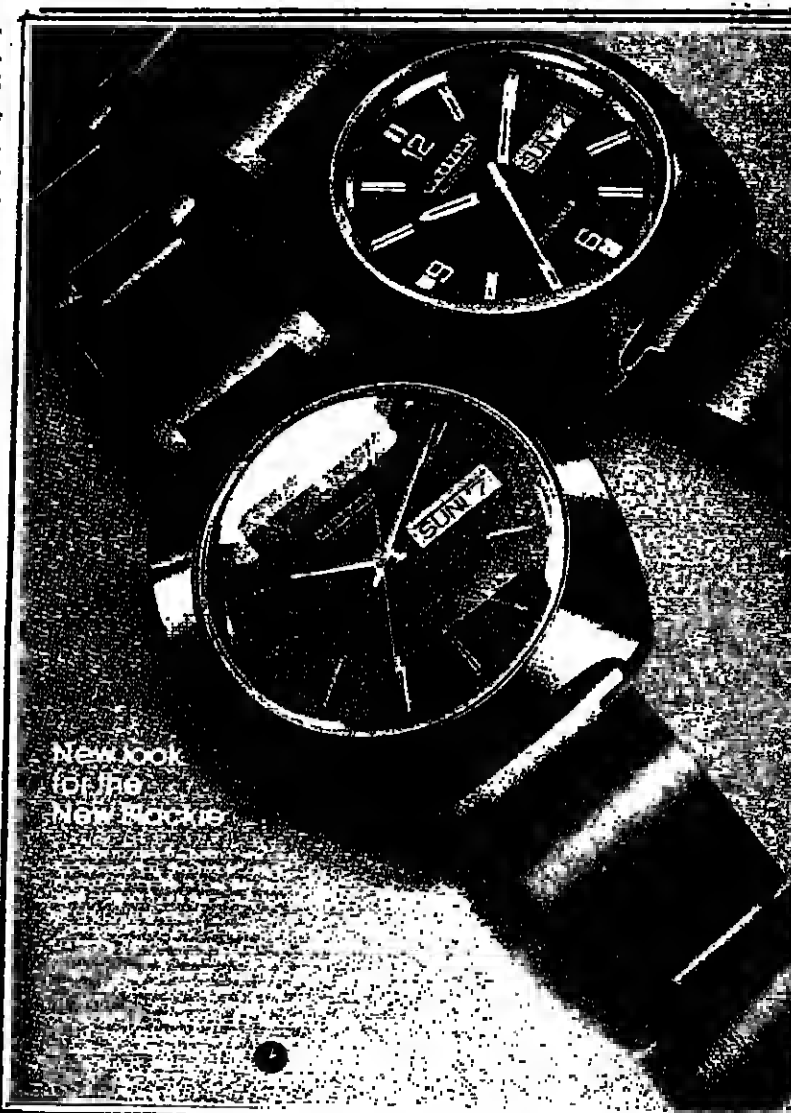
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Beans : 160—200
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Cucumbers (large) : 50—70
Eggplant (small) : 50—80
Eggplant (large) : 40—70
Green beans : 90—120
Garlic (dry) : 200—270
Grapes : 120—160
Hot pepper : 200—240
Lemon : 90—120
Marrow (small) : 80—110
Marrow (regular) : 40—70
Musk melon : 80—100
Orange : 100—140
Onion (dry) (imp.) : 80—100
Onions (white) : 50—80
Okra (green) : 140—180
Okra (red) : 80—120
Potatoes (local) : 100—140
Peaches (large) : 140—180
Peaches (small) : 120—150
Pears : 160—200
String beans : 160—200
Tomatoes : 80—120
Spinach : 35—50
Water melon (large) : 70
Water melon (small) : 50
Wild cucumbers (small) : 70—100
Wild cucumbers (large) : 30—50

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine
2.30	Melody time
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Science report
5.30	Pop session (part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Varieties
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Music
7.30	Sign off

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Dr. Ali Asa'd :	(51918)
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Nihad :	(30844)
Sukkar :	(25041)
Kherfan :	(44198)
Taxis :	
Hamma :	(44833)
Khaled :	(23715)
Firas :	(23427)

مكذبات الاصل

Refugees on ship seek landing permission

HONG KONG, July 24, (AFP). — Six out of a group of 89 Vietnamese refugees picked up by a French vessel in the South China Sea will be allowed into France, the Hong Kong government announced today.

The announcement said that the French Migration department had benefited from the French consul in Hong Kong. However, the Migration department has approached the consul generals of the United States, France and West Germany as well as the Australian and Canadian commissioners in Hong Kong to find out if any other refugees on the ship could be accepted, although no one of them have relatives in the countries.

It was earlier reported from reliable sources here that the ship would sail from here to Yokohama with the shipload of refugees who would be transferred in Japan to another Burmese vessel.

The refugee ship has been waiting off Hong Kong since July 7 instructions after the British authorities refused entry to the ship.

Local agent for the Burmese ship has given an undertaking

The local agent for the Burmese ship has given an undertaking that the ship would leave with the Vietnamese refused entry to Hong Kong. However, the Migration department has approached the consul generals of the United States, France and West Germany as well as the Australian and Canadian commissioners in Hong Kong to find out if any other refugees on the ship could be accepted, although no one of them have relatives in the countries.

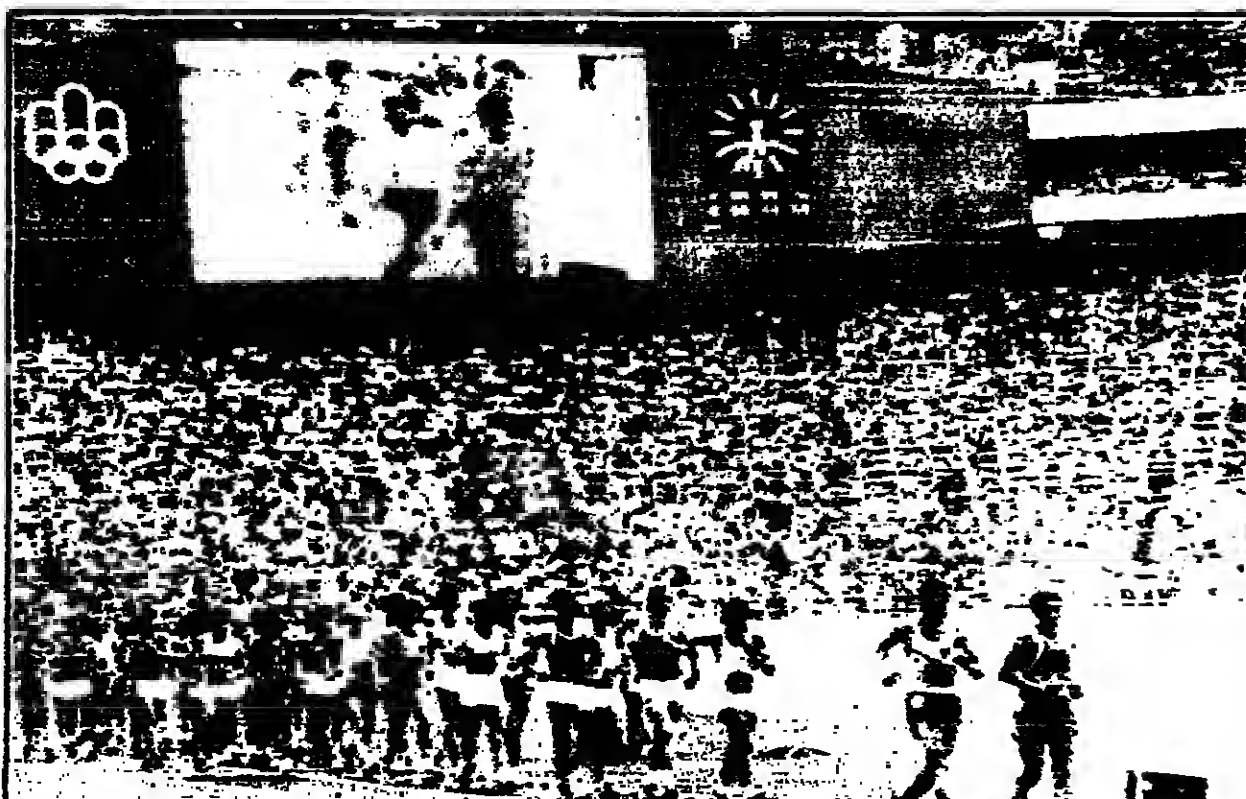
Makarios: We're not to compromise on federal solution

NICOSIA, July 24, (R). — President Makarios says the Greek Cypriots are prepared to compromise on the Cyprus problem by accepting a federation, but that the Turks are being inflexible, the Cyprus News Agency reported today.

It said he told correspondents of the Athens newspaper "To Vima" and of the German radio "Deutsch Welte": "We are willing to accept a compromise provided it does not jeopardise the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus."

"To facilitate a settlement, I have accepted a federal solution," he said. "But in the event of federation, the extent of the territory to come under Turkish administration will be of primary importance."

"The inflexible stand of the Turks on the territorial aspect of the problem so far does not provide any basis for a solution," he said.



MOVING RIGHT ALONG — Daniel Bautista of Mexico leads the 20-kilometre walkers out of the Olympic Stadium in Montreal Friday, while on the huge screen spectators get a different angle view of the competitors. Bautista won. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. expresses concern on nuclear aid to India

WASHINGTON, July 23, (R). — A senior American official acknowledged today that nuclear assistance from the United States helped India to prepare for its surprise explosion of an atomic device in 1974.

Dr. Fred Ikle, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "There is no question but that we have been in some of our nuclear assistance."

But he said President Ford's administration was now working to tighten controls over nuclear fuel sent abroad.

Dr. Ikle said the administration was optimistic that an agreement would be reached with India which would provide satisfactory control over plutonium-containing elements which are a by-product of reactor operations. Plutonium is the critical material needed for atomic bombs.

Dr. Ikle said that "there is no doubt the assistance granted by the United States, Canada and other countries facilitated the development of a technological base in India needed for the 1974 explosion."

Latest uranium shipment received

NEW DELHI, July 24 (AFP) — India yesterday received nine tons of enriched uranium from the United States, Indian sources said today.

The uranium is bound for the Tarapur atomic power plant near Bombay.

There was satisfaction in official circles here today at the delivery, particularly as Canada has put an end to its atomic cooperation with India.

Scotland Yard seeks prolific bride

LONDON, July 24 (R). — Police are looking for a woman who is said to have married at least 50 men — Turks, Cypriots, Indians and Egyptians included — to provide them with a permanent residential qualification to settle in Britain.

Scotland Yard said she used wigs and various disguises on her regular visits to London marriage register offices, charging a reported 100 sterling a time.

Documents checked by Scotland Yard's immigration squad showed similarities in handwriting, and some 50 husbands have been traced so far.

Other women are believed to be involved in a racket run by a gang seeking to beat Britain's strict immigration laws in a profitable way.

Ford, Reagan both claim they have nomination won

WASHINGTON, July 24, (R). — President Ford has claimed the support of 1,135 delegates, or five more than he needs to defeat Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination next month.

The announcement was made by a Ford deputy campaign manager four days after Reagan head quarters said their candidate had 1,140 convention delegates, 10 more than the majority required.

A spokesman for the committee working to elect Mr. Ford president said the nomination at the Republican Party convention in Kansas City had been ensured when 15 of Hawaii's 19 uncommitted delegates backed the president.

The claims and counter-claims, which represent 16 more votes than can be cast at the Republican convention in Kansas City illustrated the psychological warfare being waged by both candidates in their search for enough uncommitted delegates to get the nomination.

The totals claimed by each side included delegates bound by law to vote for a candidate on the first ballot and those who have openly or are reported to have expressed a preference for the president or his opponent.

IN PERSPECTIVE The split in Lebanon; why it came about

By Jenab Tutunji

A respite in the fighting in Lebanon is at last in sight, if not an actual end to the civil war in the country. The Damascus talks seem to be doing well and if all goes well a ceasefire could come into effect Sunday.

The spectacle of Arabs killing Arabs with such indiscriminate abandon, even seeming to relish at times, has meanwhile blackened the name of all Arabs, the Lebanese in particular. The question that arises is why are the Lebanese capable of this? Why has the unique formula for coexistence, as the Lebanese once took pride in calling it, failed?

We have before us in Lebanon a prime example of a people that have drifted or rather been swept into a way of life over which they have no control. The population of Lebanon has been partitioned if not the soil, and it has been partitioned against its will.

The population has been polarised, split into ethno-political groupings by deliberate massacres perpetrated by organised extremists, killings designed to create a desire for revenge and, more significantly, to force people — ordinary everyday people like of which you can find anywhere — to turn to their own communities for protection. Quite often that protection was foisted on the inhabitants of various sectors of the capital or the villages, once the lines had been drawn and the splits were clear into Christian and Moslem, left and right wing districts.

As the war dragged on and on, normal ways of making a living were disrupted and the economic basis of society disintegrated along with the social edifice. Looting, theft and protection rackets became commonplace; organised crime surfaced into the bright light of day. Ordinary people joined the different militias for protection or to earn their bread with the rifle, or in this case, the mortar and cannon may be a better description. Recent reports coming out of Lebanon indicate that people are being forcibly conscripted by the different militias.

The entire process had started long ago. With the passing of the Shehabist era and the accession of Suleiman Franjeh to power, there was a purge of the Deuxième Bureau, which former President Fuad Shehab had instituted as a means of extending the state's authority throughout the country.

With this means of control gone, the country surrendered to the economic and social strains on the fabric of the power sharing formula. More primitive forms of allegiance and centres of power surfaced. Effective power passed on to smaller units which had the requisite organisation, channels of authority and demands on people's allegiance; political parties, feudal strongholds, religious institutions, and so on.

The growing disparity between the different areas of the country, which roughly coincided with ethnic divisions, was left largely untouched by President Shehab's feeble attempts at reform but aggravated by the boom the country was witnessing. This in turn led to migrations of the population from the poorer areas and the formation of ghetto-suburbs, ripe soil for discontent.

Tiny little Lebanon was at the same time buffeted back and forth by the political winds affecting the Middle East area as a whole and by the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The presence of an armed group in the country (the Palestinians) tilted the balance of power in favour of the Moslems and the leftists. The rightists began to arm and train militias to have a base of power from which to negotiate their point of view — which was to keep things exactly as they were.

Militias became the only viable bases of power. The massacres began to mobilise the silent majority. The country had a weak army which could not be used against one group or the other without causing splits in the army itself. From then on, it was a straight road downhill. Unfortunately armed strength breeds intransigence and as the bases of power changed, so did the means of resolving differences. The political institutions of the country, ineffective from the start of the fighting, gave way themselves to the same pressures and the whole edifice of the state crumbled.

Now, there is a search going on for a way to resolve differences. Needless to say, this is a gargantuan task. Let us hope it will be successful.

Kissinger cancels trip to Olympics, talks with MacEachen

OTTAWA, July 23, (AFP). — America's best-known soccer fan regrets he is unable to go to the Olympic Games — and to confer with Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who made a special effort to watch world cup soccer matches in West Germany in 1975, has called off a planned visit to Montreal for the games and a meeting with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. MacEachen said.

Mr. Kissinger cited the pressure of work for cancelling the visit and proposed new dates for a meeting, Mr. MacEachen added.

Reports circulating last week linked the likely cancellation of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Canada to disagreement between Ottawa and Washington over the issue of Taiwan's presence at the games.

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2. Terms and Conditions for the Amman Area PCM Network.
3. Statement of Work for the Amman Area PCM Network.
4. Technical Specifications for the Amman Area PCM Network.

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German foundation studies Arab common market idea

One of the most important feasibility studies drawn up by German experts on Arab economy is being sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation—in association with the Development Institute at the Bochum University and the German Orient Institute in Hamburg.

The foundation, which enjoys a world-wide reputation on account of the special priorities of its pilot projects programme, has picked up a theme very much in the news because of the current Arab-European dialogue: the economic integration of the Arab World.

In an explanatory note, the foundation remarks that the Arab World needs a common market in order to push through its ambitious industrialisation schemes.

Prerequisites for the attainment of this goal are factors such as diversified and mass produc-

tion, increased competition and improved terms of trade.

All these elements for a successful regional strategy are based on the increase of the purchasing power of the Arab market—which in its turn can only be achieved by bursting current narrow local markets.

The feasibility study which also deals with after-effects on third parties—including the Mediterranean area and the European communities—will necessarily speculate on the political gains of continuous economic growth in the guise of relaxed social conditions and increased stability. The study—according to its sponsors—is expected to sound the "Now is the time" note, since next to the common factors of language, history and religion the Arab World is currently blessed with abundant income flowing from its natural resources.

Morocco sentences 49 to tough prison terms

RABAT, July 23, (R). — Moroccan courts have passed prison sentences on 49 people accused of crimes against the state.

The verdicts today concluded trials in six Moroccan cities this month in which a total of 69 people have been sentenced to prison terms and 204 acquitted.

The harshest sentences came at Fez, where three of the accused were given 30 years in prison, two 25 years and three 20 years.

The trials are a sequel to an abortive uprising against King Hassan in 1973 which was allegedly organised by militants of a leftwing opposition party, the National Union of Popular Forces.

Sixteen death sentences were passed that year on those accused of leading the revolt.

In Rabat today, one person tried in his absence was sentenced

to life imprisonment and five others also absent were given lesser prison terms.

The six convicted men present in the court received sentences ranging from one to 15 years each. The Rabat court acquitted 60 people.

In Fez, 10 defendants were acquitted while 37 were dealt prison sentences ranging from one to 30 years.

Among the 60 men acquitted in Rabat were a number accused of plotting to kidnap Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, the 12-year-old son of King Hassan.

Other accusations related to a bomb planted in 1973 at the printing plant of a pro-government newspaper in Casablanca, and to an attempted break-out from the top security prison at Kenitra, 25 miles north of Rabat.

Urban dilemmas loom as Third World's most pressing challenges

CAIRO, EGYPT (CSM) — At Habitat, the recent United Nations conference on human settlements in Vancouver, B.C., the UN tackled the poor countries' most intractable and dangerous problem: urban poverty, shantytown dwelling, and unemployment for a rising percentage of the world's people.

An actual majority of the populations of such cities as Jakarta, Manila, Calcutta, Bombay, and Cairo now are first-generation peasant immigrants whose traditional cultures are breaking down as ties with their villages weaken.

Agriculture, especially modernised agriculture, can absorb just so many people.

Bangladesh has 73 million people in 55,000 square miles; Java, 95 million in 50,000 square miles; Egypt, where everything but the Nile valley is uninhabitable desert, 38 million people in 14,000 square miles. All have passed rural densities of 1,500 per square mile, the apparent countryside saturation point.

Once people overshoot the land's carrying capacity there is no place to go but the cities. Jakarta alone has grown from 1.7 million to 5.5 million since 1950. Seoul now has 7 million, 20 per cent of the South Koreans. Cairo is pushing 8 million.

Calcutta has slum densities of 80,000 per square mile, the same as high-rise New York had before people started moving out. Cairo's Bab Al Sharika district, just across from the main railway station where 150,000 new immigrants arrive each year, has 153,000 packed into a single kilometer.

Industry is not drawing these people in; agriculture is pushing them out. The world's most critically poor are rural landless who must pay for at least some of their food.

In Central and East Java 80 per cent of the peasantry no longer own land. In Bangladesh it is close to 70 per cent. About 22 million Egyptians live in the rural villages, but only 3.2 million own land in average holdings of two acres.

Lacking any skill but cultivation of the land, migrants to the city turn to the kind of employment which keeps a man from

absolute starvation but contributes all but nothing to the country's development or his own acquisition of skills and confidence: street vending, petty hawking, shoe shining, errand running, peddling a rickshaw, or pushing a cart.

The city's attraction is partly economic. Real wages in Bangladesh and Java, in the seasons when work is available, are seldom more than 15-20 American cents a day; in Jakarta and Dacca they go up to 35-50 cents a day. But food and shelter costs more in Egypt, and daily field wages range from 70 cents on the Upper Nile to \$1.50 in the more urbanised Delta; anyone peddling vegetables from a pushcart in Cairo can count on about \$2.

Peasant immigrants live in great new slum areas surrounding established cores. Often they are pushed out of sight and out of mind by ruling educated elites who heedlessly pursue Western living standards. But step behind the Third World's new ghettos of affluence and in city after city you find three-fourths of the population without purified water, electricity, and sewage and often without schools.

It would take a tremendous industrialisation effort simply to provide jobs for all the peasant immigrants already in the cities, much less the hordes which keep arriving at rates above 100,000 a year.

In Venezuela, nearly 50 per cent are in the industry work force. In Brazil it is 30 and 10 per cent. In comparatively prosperous Malaysia and Korea, 20 per cent live in cities but only 7 per cent work in industry.

The World Bank has proposed a programme of basic investment in human needs in the poor countries over the next 10 years: \$4.2 billion a year for food and nutrition, \$2.5 billion for education, \$2.8 billion for supplies, \$1.6 billion for urban housing, \$861 million for urban transport, \$600 million for population and health programmes.

This is not much in a world where more than \$250 billion a year goes for arms, but still is almost double the present flow of resources from rich to poor.



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Olympic gold: A minute's labour or a week's?

MONTREAL, JULY 23, (R). — Kornelia Ender won four gold medals in five minutes, but three British pentathletes took five days to get one between them.

Some gold medals at the Olympics are won by days of effort but others can be had for two minutes as a substitute in a soccer game.

The anomalies of the system were illustrated on Thursday when British pentathletes Jim Fox, Adrian Parker and Danny Nightingale were handed a sole gold for five days of fencing, running, swimming, shooting and riding.

East Germany's Ender won two of her medals on the same evening, one with a 55.65 seconds 100 metres freestyle swim. Placed best of all to strike gold are the Olympic gymnasts. The men can take a maximum eight golds while the women can win up to six. Each medal-winning gymnastic routine, whether on apparatus or floor, takes no longer than three minutes.

"How can you compare a teenage girl doing circus tricks for three minutes with the efforts of three grown men over five days," one disgruntled pentathlon coach said.

Soccer players at the Olympics have only to make an appearance in their 11-a-side Olympic contest to win a medal. A maximum of 17 are awarded.

International football federation (FIFA) public relations officer Reo Courte watched in astonishment as the British pentathletes received their medal.

"What's happened," he asked journalists, "have they run out of medals?"

Bank offers million francs for "sewer rat gang" info

NICE, France, July 24, (R). — A telephone line into the vault had already been fixed and was due to be connected this week. But the gang struck too soon, giving rise to suspicion that they had inside information.

The thieves, who had allowed themselves the entire weekend to rifle the 4,000 strongboxes in the vault, had to abandon their work with only 317 broken open.

An expert brought in by the bank on Monday to open the strongroom door, welded shut by the gang before they left, said that given a few more hours the haul could have been much greater.

The gang, thought to number at least six, made off through the sewers of Nice in a rubber dinghy after tunnelling into the Societe Generale Bank strongroom and stealing an estimated 50 million francs (5.7 million sterling).

If the figure is confirmed, and the bank is still checking the exact contents of more than 300 rifled safe deposit boxes, it will be the world's biggest bank robbery. The bank's Paris headquarters announced the reward offer today after police investigating the robbery said they had found fingerprints on some of the heavy cutting equipment dumped by the robbers.

Police think the gang had to flee in a hurry because heavy rain on Sunday threatened to flood the sewers and drown them.

The latest twist in the robbery is the disclosure by bank sources that an alarm system was on the point of being installed in the strongroom.

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Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani ECWA's food warnings merit regional consideration

One should read with interest the news report from Geneva that appeared in the Jordan Times last Thursday, which says that Arab countries in Western Asia (including Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf region) face serious food shortages which could worsen in the coming years, despite healthy industrial growth. Reporting to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) Executive Secretary Mr. M. S. Al Attar said that an economic survey had highlighted the seriousness of the present food situation and the probability that the gap between demand for food and agricultural production will widen.

I consider this to be a significant warning directed to Arab governments, as well as to most of the developing nations, to reorganise their efforts and to reallocate their resources for better and higher returns in the long run. It is needless to emphasise the importance of developing the nation's agricultural sector for achieving successful and balanced economic growth. The agriculture sector must be able to produce enough food for both rural and urban people who live in the cities and engage in the industry and service sectors. The shortages in food production will force the country either to (1) import all the necessary foods from abroad, and this represents high spending in foreign exchange for consumption purposes while the money could be used to import capital goods and thereby expand the productive capacity of the economy, or (2) to solicit foreign governments for food aid which under no circumstances would be expected to continue in the long run. Hence, I think through planned agricultural development programmes with a longer run perspective, the ECWA countries could substantially increase their output of foods such as wheat, vegetables, oils, meat and other animal products.

Currently, many less developed countries obtain food aid free or on very easy terms. It is believed that if food is supplied in bulk to a country, there is the grave danger that this will encourage the country to relax its efforts to be self-sustaining in food. Thus food aid should not

be a permanent solution to any country's food problems.

I suggest that the Jordanian government must focus its attention on and design a better strategy to develop the agriculture sector. This new policy map should include two aspects: one is the pricing policy of both inputs and outputs, the other is to create an agricultural research and extension system.

I believe that in order to expand production modern and improved methods must be applied, and this requires better profitability in terms of costs and returns. Hence, the government's tendency for providing artificially low food grain prices may not be a wise policy in the long run. In order to encourage farmers to produce, accept new methods, adopt improved inputs and expand production, both the input prices and output prices must be fair enough to act as incentives for the adoption of new technology. If the government feels that consumers should be subsidised, I believe this should be done directly, and not by depressing prices to farmers. Experience shows that farmers appear to be incentive-motivated and price-responsive.

The second policy instrument is to establish a highly efficient research institution. The current agricultural research station is poorly staffed and equipped and lacks adequate training and a good work environment. It is very important to appreciate the great value of the services provided by these centres. First of all, in order to benefit from the findings of international research institutions which have been quite successful in developing new seed varieties (mostly dwarf wheat and rice), there must be an efficient national research and extension institution to reach farmers. Also, in order to study and understand the farmers' current practices, cost expectations and perceptions toward improved inputs, local researchers are the best ones to understand the domestic circumstances and the real problems farmers face, and they are also the best suited to explain and encourage farmers to use new methods and farm technology.



A MILITARY 'SL' (ret) FOR THE DUCHESS — The Duchess of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of the British Army Catering Corps (ACC), hears from Corporal David Browitt the secret of making this decorated work in pastillage which he presented to her during her recent visit to the Catering Group at St. Omer Barracks, Aldershot in southern England.

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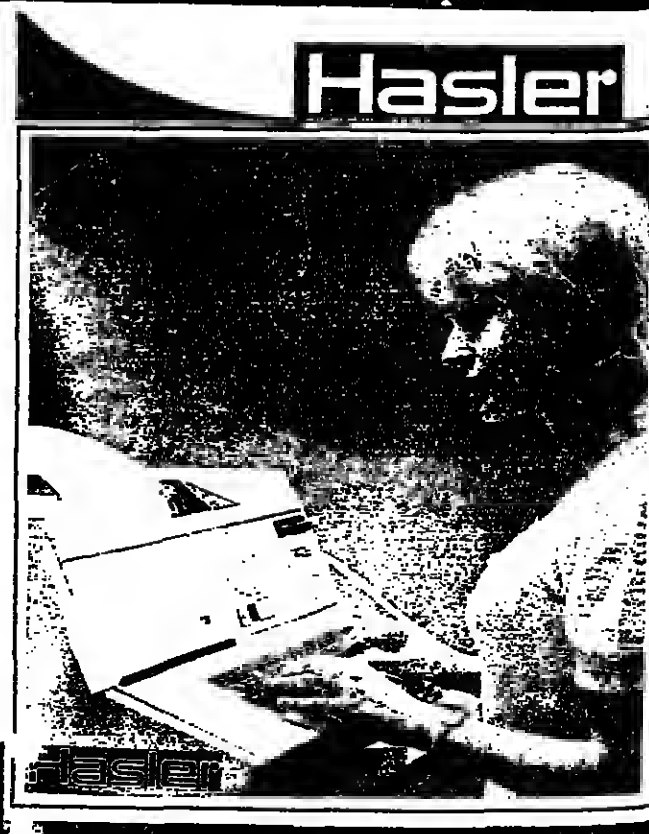
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For feeding time in Miami

The birds know when Pappy's on his way

MIAMI (AP) — As the battered, white and orange seaplane makes a gentle descent, hundreds of pigeons and other small birds fly to meet it. In some secret way, the birds know it is 11:30 a.m. and from yards away they recognise the year-old Arthur "Pappy" Chalk. He comes to feed them arriving the same time every day.

Pappy first fed the pigeons here 57 years ago, before he climbed into an amphibious plane to fly his first passengers to the Bahamas. That was the day Chalk's International Airlines began, and though he no longer owns the line Chalk is a link to its history.

Pappy learned to fly in Paducah, Kentucky, in 1911, after a barnstorming pilot landed his amphibious plane in the Tennessee River to repair engine problems.

"He didn't have money to pay for the repairs so he taught me to fly," recalled Pappy. The pilot's certificate he earned that year is still active. So is his aviation mechanic's rating.

Chalk soon bought a plane to do his own barnstorming. Eventually, he landed in Florida and ran an amphibious service between Tampa and St. Petersburg. After flying in World War I, Chalk went to the Bahamas, then little known by Americans. Seeing a need to bring the islands closer, Chalk began his airline in July 1919.

Operations were set up on a small island off Miami. The airline operates today on the same quarter-acre of ground where Chalk started. In the early days, the line was run from a table under a sun umbrella, with a nearby tool shed, a few gas pumps and a telephone hung on a pole.

The airline has retained its "homey" philosophy, with a terminal out of aviation history. Its check-in area is no larger than a living room, a cubbyhole room is the reservations office and a waiting room with half a dozen chairs featuring old flying pictures of Pappy. The government maintains a vest-pocket customs office.

Chief Pilot Dom Sumrall often leaves handwritten notes for Chalk's nine other pilots tacked to a wall.

Maintenance buildings, where repairs are done on the five aging Mallard seaplanes, stand near the channel that is the landing strip. There were only 59 Mallards made shortly after World War II," said Doug Gonsalves, the lines assistant manager. "It's difficult finding parts, and sometimes we have to have them specially made."

"But they're sturdy and perfectly safe," he said, adding that the airline's planes have flown thousands of miles through the infamous Bermuda Triangle "without a hitch."

The airline, limited by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration to daylight flights and prohibited from flying under instrument conditions, has never suffered a passenger injury, Gonsalves noted.

"There isn't another airline that can equal that," he said.

From time to time, Pappy visits the terminal after feeding his birds, but never interferes in the business.

Until he sold the airline in 1968, Chalk handled every aspect of its business. He flew every day and, in between flights, repaired planes looked after finances and supplied sandwiches for pilots.

He still carries sandwiches and hot soup for the airline's employees on his daily trips to feed the birds.

Resorts International, now the airline's owner, runs five flights daily to and from Bimini, Cat Cay and Nassau, where it owns a resort complex. The firm says it does not plan to seek other routes or replace its 15-passenger seaplanes with jets, Pappy agrees.

"I never thought of jet planes," he said. "They cost too much money."

Chalk is not too concerned with aviation any more, having last flown in 1975 — at age 86.

"I'm more interested in my birds," he says.



FEEDING THE FLOCK — Arthur "Pappy" Chalk, 87, feeds the pigeon flock that follows him every day when he arrives at Watson Island. Chalk started the amphibious airline that bears his name and operates from Miami's Watson Island. He's been feeding the birds in this area for the past 57 years.

Rodeo lady's motto: Believe in your horse

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (CSM) — Take Sue Hays, put her in a line-up with five others 23-year-old women, and it's guarantee you won't pick her out as a championship calf roper and bareback bronc rider.

But you might guess two of her other interests — which are running a cosmetics franchise and majoring in physical education at Southwest Oklahoma State University.

Back in 1974, Sue was the Girls Rodeo Association all-around titleholder. She probably would have won last year, too, if motherhood hadn't curtailed her riding schedule and cost her points. She and her husband, who competes on the men's circuit, named their son Ty Andrew.

But Sue is back now, Ty is six months old, her parents are eager babysitters, and there are about 30 all-woman rodeos this year she hopes to put her brand on. She will travel maybe 100,000 miles, some of it by air, but most of it with a horse trailer hitched to the rear of her car.

She will compete in as many as six events — bull riding, bareback bronc riding, calf roping, team roping, steer uncorating (sic) and goat tying.

She entered her first rodeo at 12, recommends it for girls who played organized sports in high school, and says that most of the body strain is in the arms. Success is a combination of practice, experience, desire, finding the right horse and overcoming the fear of falling.

"The rodeo arena is no place to compete without your confidence," she explained. "You have to believe in yourself and you have to believe in your horse. Otherwise, things don't go very well."

"Horses are a lot like people," she continued. "The best ones always have the best personalities. They like to compete, they respond well to love and understanding and they'll somehow let you know by their actions when something is wrong."

The reason men and women continue to maintain separate rodeo circuits, except for occasional barrel racing, is primarily one of strength.

"Men are so much stronger than most women, and strength is such a factor in riding, roping and bulldogging, that skills can't really be compared," Sue said. "But in a lot of events we are coming within three or four seconds of what the best men do. I'm satisfied with this and I think most of the other girls are, too."

Good rodeo horses and equipment are expensive. The best horse Hays ever had cost \$7,000, but people have been known to pay up to \$50,000. Most hand-tooled saddles retail for \$650. Transporting horses long distances, unless it's done with one's own trailer, can be extremely expensive.

Although top women riders once came only from horse country, like Oklahoma or Texas, they now are apt to come from anywhere. A number of mobile schools, that set up near rodeos and offer two and three-day riding courses for as little as \$150, have managed to attract a few city slickers.

"But all those schools really do is teach a girl the basics and let her find out whether she likes competition or not," Sue said. "I'm not saying that's bad. I'm just saying it all stops right there for the girl if she doesn't go out and buy a horse and start practicing."

With the way rodeo prize money is escalating, it may be worth it. Just two years ago, according to the Girl's Rodeo Association, total prize money for one year was \$51,063. Figures like this always appear odd to the general public, because extra money is later added from entrance fees.

Last year that figure jumped to \$73,483 and this year it will exceed \$100,000. And those women who competed in the barrel racing event in men's rodeos (one rider at a time against a stopwatch) earned a combined total of \$447,000 in 1975.

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36. In case
38. Dark plain on
the moon
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41. Lettuce
42. Superlative
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43. Wreath
44. Twilight

For time 30 min. AP Newsletters 7-26

East Europeans lead winners' parade as Olympics reach halfway mark

MONTREAL, July 24 (R). — East European athletes led the winners' parade today as the Montreal Olympics reached the halfway stage with 28 gold medals being handed out.

Five Dresden girls gave East Germany the first Olympic gold medal to be awarded for women's rowing. Bulgaria picked up two golds in the same event and was doing well in the wrestling along with the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

But while the East German women were scoring fresh triumphs, it was a bad day for Britain's Princess Anne. She suffered mild concussion when her horse, Goodwill, fell in the endurance test of the equestrian competition.

The 26-year-old princess was not badly hurt and later completed the course at Bromont, northeast of Montreal.

In swimming, East German ace Roland Matthes bowed out of international competition by failing to appear in his last scheduled race. Matthes announced his retirement on Monday after his eighth

year Olympic backstroke reign was ended by American John Naber.

On one of the busiest days of the Olympic programme, with athletic events moving into top gear, gold medals were being handed out in quick succession this morning.

The East German women scored another rowing triumph when they won the quadruple sculls off Montreal's Notre Dame island. Bulgaria romped home with the double sculls and coxless pairs titles.

East Germany's Angela Voigt paved the way for the European establishment's continued domination of athletics by winning the long jump gold yesterday. Their Ruth Fuchs was hoping to retain her Olympic javelin crown, despite a challenge from West Germany's Marion Becker, and Russian Alexander Barishnikov looked unstoppable in the men's shot.

But the track and field events, cornerstone of any Olympiad, usually produce unlikely heroes and it

was the turn of Mexico's Daniel Bautista in the first day of the competition.

Defying doctors' warnings that his legs were not good enough, he stormed home in the 20 kilometre walk to give Mexico its first gold of the games and take the title away from Europe for the first time.

The Soviet Union led the medals table last night with 13 golds, 16 silvers, and 9 bronzes; followed by the United States with 13, 11, and 6; and East Germany with 11, 9, and 8.

But after the distribution of the six women's rowing golds and the 10 for Greco-Roman wrestling, the overall medals table would look very different by tomorrow.

The Soviet Union's women's team clinched the first-ever Olympic championship in women's basketball, whipping the United States 112-77 yesterday.

The football tournament has come down to the last eight: Poland, East Germany, Brazil, France, Israel, Iran, the Soviet Union, and North Korea. But it will take a drawing of lots to settle the schedule.

In a related development, the Asian Games Federation today ruled that Israel would not be allowed to participate in the 1978 Asian games because of the security and expense involved.

A resolution passed at the federation's executive committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur in April said Israel should be asked to drop out voluntarily because it was difficult to find any country willing to host the event.

The organisers of the Montreal games said a West German journalist, detained by police only a few yards from Britain's Queen Elizabeth while she was watching her daughter ride in the equestrian event two days ago, would appear before an International Sports Writers' disciplinary committee here tomorrow.

They said the journalist, Wolfgang Uhrig, of the magazine Bunte Illustriert, had lost his accreditation to the games. The committee would decide whether he should be reinstated. Uhrig's colleagues have lodged a protest over the incident.



GOING HOME — Mrs. Patricia Nixon goes home from hospital in a wheelchair Friday. Former President Nixon and daughter Tricia Cox are with her. (AP wirephoto).

Kenya, Uganda dispute electrified

NAIROBI, July 24, (AFP) — Kenyan Foreign Minister Frederick Mwangi Waiyaki today condemned Uganda's decision to cut off electricity supplies to Kenya and said the move was "bound to hurt Uganda itself."

It was reported here yesterday that supplies from the Owen Falls Dam at the outlet of the White Nile from Lake Victoria near Jinja had been cut. The Ugandan source accounts for about 30 per cent of Kenya's electricity supplies.

Viking tests doubt

(Continued from page 1)

But Peter Lyman, chief engineer in charge of the spacecraft, said most of the problems would have little effect on the Viking mission.

"The only one we feel some urgency about is the soil sampler," he said.

Dr. Thomas Young, Viking mission director, said he believed a locking pin which failed to fall away when the scooping arm was extended had caused it to jam.

He said the Viking would be commanded today to extend the arm about 35 cm to shake the locking pin free.

The search for living organisms in Mars soil will begin on July 28 if the scooping arm problem is solved by Sunday.

The reduced power of Viking's transmitter yesterday cut back the amount of scientific data and photographs sent back to Earth, and one colour picture of the Mars surface was lost completely.

But Viking did manage to return black and white pictures.

With the weaker signal, the lander is only able to communicate with the orbiting spacecraft about 17 minutes a day. The signal to Viking to extend its soil sampler arm would be sent out at midnight (07:00 GMT Sunday), but because of delays in relaying, the result will not be known until midnight on Sunday.

Mr. Waiyaki said Ugandan President Idi Amin's moves against Kenya would not succeed. Kenya would handle the electricity situation on her own, he added.

The foreign minister was speaking after returning from New York where he attended United Nations Security Council debates on the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport earlier this month.

Mr. Waiyaki said he had also had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and senators and congressmen to answer "certain questions regarding Kenya's intention to purchase American military hardware."

The minister said Senator Richard Clerk, chairman of the Africa sub-committee of the Senate's foreign affairs committee, would visit Kenya in November.

The Ugandan government warned the nation today that it has not got enough oil to keep the Jinja hydro-electric dam working and electricity supplies inside and outside the country could be cut at any moment.

A government spokesman warned people to take what precautions they could.

He said Uganda did not have enough oil to keep the Jinja turbines in serviceable condition.

Yesterday's cut-off was viewed in Kenya as a Uganda reprisal for the halt to its oil supplies transited through Kenya but Nairobi has denied blocking the oil flow and said the shortage was due to poor transport organisation and insecurity inside Uganda.

Meanwhile the government spokesman also announced that from midnight foreign aircraft will not be able to refuel at Entebbe airport because of the fuel shortage. Only East African Airways planes will get supplies, he said.

On Wednesday Uganda cut off all petrol supplies to private motorists. A government decree said only "essential services" including buses, lorries and taxis, would get petrol.

Juan Carlos to get plea for political prisoners

MADRID, July 24, (R) — King Juan Carlos will be asked next week to grant an amnesty to some of Spain's 636 political prisoners, the Spanish government has announced.

It did not say how many people would be affected or whether it would apply to Spaniards living abroad but wanted for political offences in Spain.

Neither did the government say whether it would allow claims for compensation or reinstatement for people barred from civil service jobs after the end of the Spanish Civil War, which began 40 years ago this week.

The announcement yesterday by the newly-formed government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez coincided with demonstrations in Barcelona, Spain's second city, demanding "amnesty without exclusion" for the country's political prisoners.

Police fired rubber bullets and used clubs to disperse the several hundred demonstrators, who tried to assemble in the city centre.

It was not known whether there were any arrests.

In Madrid, Information Minister Andres Reguera Guejardo said the government would ask the king on July 30 for a political amnesty. The king was expected to make his formal announcement shortly afterwards.

Some of the younger cabinet ministers were reported in favour of a broad political amnesty. But informed sources said military ministers, led by the Deputy Prime Minister, Lieutenant-General Fernando Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, wanted to keep in jail people convicted of "terrorist" offences.

Well-placed diplomatic sources said hard-line Francoist military officers were not enthusiastic over and to cease all contact with Senor Suarez' pledge to lead Spain.

Burma authorities screen suspects in failed plot

RANGOON, July 24, (AFP) — The Burmese government has again stressed the dangers to the country posed by the plot to kill President Ne Win hatched by 14 army officers who were arrested earlier this month.

The officers were all either aides-de-camp or personal assistants to top field operational commanders: ministers and deputy ministers, and the authorities are now screening their contacts to weed out others possibly involved.

Observers say the authorities are also trying to find out whether the plot had any foreign ramifications.

The plotters were arrested on July 2. They had planned to kill President Ne Win, Party Secretary General San Yu, and National Intelligence Bureau Chief Colonel Tin Oo.

They face public trial by a special tribunal soon, an official announcement said.

In editorials this morning, government newspapers were nimous in saying the plot had tarnished the traditional unit.

Burma's armed forces and it was aimed principally at robbing the construction of socialist democracy in Burma.

Government news media expressed shock that traitor ideas had emerged from the armed forces.

They said anti-socialist elements were active in and out of Burma and indirectly referred anti-government broadcasts reports published abroad.

News of the plot surprised population but daily life has been affected. There are, however, signs of increased security particularly at night, through Rangoon.

At Olympics Queen Elizabeth watches as Anne falls off horse

MONTREAL, July 24 (Agencies). — The Olympic games have brought the British royal family together abroad for the first time ever following the arrival here yesterday of Princes Charles and Edward.

The Queen and Prince Andrew spent the day at various events including a rowing contest and bicycle race.

Today the family went to the equestrian centre at nearby Bromont to watch Princess Anne in a jumping event.

There, Princess Anne suffered mild concussion when she fell from her horse Goodwill during the endurance test of the equestrian competition, an official statement said.

But the statement added that there was no reason why the 26-year-old princess, a member of the British team, should not continue riding when the events move on to the show jumping stage tomorrow.

The princess got up smiling after her fall and finished the 28 kilometre (17-mile) event.

Princess Anne, who tumbled off her horse within view of her royal parents and her three brothers, had bruises on her right arm and right cheek. She rested for several minutes before remounting to finish.

Later, she was smiling and seemed to be in good spirits as she chatted with Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and her brothers.

Tomorrow, the Queen and Prince Andrew leave for Britain aboard a Canadian military aircraft. Charles and Edward will leave later in the evening aboard a regular commercial flight.

Prince Philip will remain in Canada until the end of the Olympic games.



PROTESTERS GATHER in front of the Capitol steps in a representation at the "We the People" Bicentennial exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C.

Greece watches Sismik mission

(Continued from page 1)

but known when to protect our own rights.

There was no official word in Ankara on whether the Turkish navy would be providing an escort for Sismik 1 — a move that might be regarded as provocative

by Greece.

The NATO allies of the two countries, concerned about the security of the alliance's southeast flank, were understood to be keeping a close watch on the situation.

Informed sources said they had urged caution on both sides.

Arab League Lebanon ceasefire

(Continued from page 1)

Lebanese political groups.

"The PLO should not transform itself in Lebanon into a political party. This would deprive it of its role and it would become involved in everyday political demands and struggles."

Mr. Ayoubi reiterated Syrian denials of Palestinian charges that it was backing the rightwing in Lebanon.

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CONTROVERSIAL MISSION — The Turkish seismic survey ship Sismik 1 crosses under the Bosphorus Bridge on its way into the Aegean Sea Friday. (AP wirephoto).